THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Toesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

THE PANAMA INSURRECTION. The teror of the dispatches from Com Porter. concerning the insurrection of negroes at i'anama. is that they are some 500 in number, well armed. and that they seem bent upon plunder only. Both the authorities and American citizens there desired the interposition of the British and United States naval forces. These, together, number some 400. It is also stated that great terror exists at Aspinwall, and that indeed but little security is felt in the absence of samed American or British vessels.

MR. ERECKINRIDGE IN THE SOUTH. The Breckinridge men here are now confidently claiming Texas, Arkansas, Louisians, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Fiorida, and Delaware. Of other Stave States they feel less sure, but think they will get North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. A very prominent Douglas man here has made a bet of \$100 that Mr. Breekinridge will not get over half of the electoral votes of the Slave States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. It was circulated all about the Departments to

day, on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia to the Editor of The Constitution, that the Douglas men were voting for Col, Cartin. It created much sensation in the political hive, which is all astir concerning the result in Pennsylvania, as if upon such result hung all the law and

George Sanders is here at the National. He prediets Democratic success in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiaua. The Administration men this evening are betting on Mr. Foster, but I hear that the President and Judge Black believe that the Democracy bave gone up in the Keystone. INDIANA.

A very intelligent Breckinridge politician, from the North-West, who arrived in this city to-day, states that the Bright party in Indiana have supported Mr. Hendricks, but that on the Presidential vote they will go against Mr. Douglas.

Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday Oct. 9, 1200. Cleveland City and Cayahora County give a Republictu gain of 1 500 over but year.

Summit County-Twelve towns show a Republican gain of 450. Lorain County shows a Republican gain of 300.

Columbus City shows a Republican gain of 350. Seattering returns from towns in the northern part of the Sta e show Republicon gains, and indicate the success of the Republican Son e ticket.

S. S. Cox, Democrat, is reelected to Congress to the Twelfth District by about 700 majority.

Brinks hoff (Rep., Judge), and Sherman (Rep. Congress), have 284 majority, a gain over Deutiston's vote of 67; Loraine County, 13 townships gives Brinkerhoff 1,400 majority, a gain over Denniston of 300. Scattering returns from Haron and Sammit Counties show a Republican gain over the last Gubernatorial vote.

Galloway (Rep., for Congress), has a majority, gain over last year of 346.

Indiana Election.

Elkhart 70 majority for the Republican ticket. St. Joseph 700 majority for the Republican candidate for Governor. Allen County, four towns give a Republican gain on 1858 of 190. Bloomington, Monroe Connty, gives Lane 21 maj rity. In Fort Wayne City, the Republican gain is 261. The Republicans claim the

Florida Election.

Election returns from states are counties in Florida, ive Milton a majority of 1.375.

Hilton's Breek, Dem.

Sive Milton a majority of 1.375. Hilton's (Breck, Dem.) majority for Congress in six-

teen counties is 1 825.
The Breckinridge candidates for Governor and Con-The Diceash are elected by about 1,500 majority.
Charles S. Jones, candidate for Mayor on the CltiZens' ticket, is elected over the Demogratic nomines.

Arrival of the North Eriton.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool Sept. 27, vis Leadonderry on the Sita, actived off this point at 6 o'clock this evenine. Her dates are one day later than those already received.

MONTERAL, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860—9 p. M.

The wires are intermed by the St. (The stress are intermed by the stress are intermed b

The wires are interrupted between St. The may and River du Loupe, with no chance of their getting to work grain to night, consequently we shall be unable to obtain a word of the North Briton's news.

Explosion of a Propeller.

Detory, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller Mount Vernon, with a cargo of 20,000 but-hels core and 500 bbls flour exploded her boiler near Point au Pelec this morning, instantly killing the second engineer, Theodore Reese, and a firemen named Jas. Conkin, and slightly injuring several others. The vessel sunk immediately, and, with her cargo, is a total loss.

The Negro Rising in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1800.

The accounts received here to day from Norfolk, epresent that all is quiet again in Norfolk and triposes Anna Counties. represent that all is quiet again in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.

The Norfolk Herald says that sufficient testimony

has been elicited since Friday to fully justify the strict police surveillance that was instituted.

A considerable number of arrests of negroes have been made. Nearly all the negroes on two or three plantations on hearing of the all air took to the woods, more from fright than snything else. A patrol force

bas gone in search of them.

The Winans Steamer.

Nonrolk Tuesday Oct. 9, 1869.

The fast Bay Line steamer Adelaide was badly beaten Yesterday, in a trial of speed with the Winaus steamer.
The latter ran by and around the Adelaide with the greatest care. Her performances astonished all wis-

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860.

Judge Peckham has continued the injunction to prevent the removal of the rails from twenty miles of the Northern, or Albany, Vermont & Canada Raiiroad, from Albany to Esgle Bridge, Remiseduer Co.

Hall Kingslay was elected Captain of the Albany Burgesces Corps, Major Sprague of the United States Army having declined.

Re-Arrest of S. M. Booth. MILWAUREE, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860. Deputy U. S. Marshal Taylor has night streated, at

Berlin, Wis, S. M. Booth, who escaped from the Cos-tom-House in August last, where he was confined for violation of the Fugitive Slave law. He was brought this morning, where he remains in custody

Texas Indian Depredations.

New-Oblines, Tesaday, Oct. 9, 1869.
Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that Gen. Houston
bas ordered a company of staty mounted riflemen to

The Population of Louisville. LOTISVILLE, Ky., Tuerday, Oct. 9, 1830, Official census returns abow a population of 70,172, including 5,401 colored.

Boston Weckly Bank Statement.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. DEFEAT OF PUSION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

READING, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1860. Democrats estimate Berks County at 4,000 fer Mr. Foster. Carlin men say 3,000.

To the Associated Press.

SCIQUERASNA, Oct. 9, 1860.

Sosquehanna County.-New Milford, Cartia III Onkland, Curtin 54 majority. Susquebanna, Curtin 58 majority.

Great Bond, Curtin 70 majority. I anceboren, h, Curin 65 majority. Monrocce, Car in 158 majori y. Be bleb m borough. Foster 43 majority. Freemansburg bereugh, Foster 88 majority. Doylestown, Bucks County, gives Foster 23 maj. Dem. lore, 5. Durham township, Fester 15. Dem.

-- Northampton County, gives Foster 43 maj.

Duncans on Lorengh, Perry County, gives Cartin

Union County will give Curtin 800 msj., a Dem.

Benford borough and township give Foster 127, a arge Dem. guin. Lancaster City-The Dem. gain is 600. In four

other town hips the Dem. loss is 341. Johnstown, Cambria County, gives Cartin 112 maj.

Willesbarre-North Ward - Curtin 28 majority. Scrapton-North Ward-Curtin 102 majority. Columbia Co .- Bloom township, Carsin, 49 mg

Wayne County-Honesdale, 78 majority for Cortin. Luzerne County-Plymouth Township, Curtin 73

majority. Pittston township. Foster 20 majority. West Pittston, 64 majori y for Curtin.

Pittetenborough, Cartin 46 majority. Carbondale-First Ward 85 majority for Cartin Third Wa d Foster I majority. Kingston borough, 45

palority for Curtin. Monroe County-Strondsburg, 15 majority for Cartin: Stroudsburg township, 508 majority for Foster. Blair County-Tyrone, Cartin 28 majority: Sayier, Certin 21 majority.

Larcaster City, 206 majority for Foster. Pike Co.-Westfield Township, 60 majority for Foster: Shohola, 54 majority for Foster.

Tyrene borough and Soyder town give Curtin 148 usjority. The Democratic gain, compared with last year's vote for Auditor, is said to be 290. Nazarsth borough, Northampton County, gives Cor-

tin - majority a Democratic gain of 11. Bath borough, Foster 10 majority; Democratic loss, 5. Freemanaburgh, Foster, 8 majority; Democratic gain, 8. Little Hanover, Foster, 58 majority; Dem. gair, 9. Harrisburg City-Foster, 166 maj. The county will

ve 1 000 to 1,200 majority for Curtin. Blair-Curtin has acout 750 majority-a Democrati: rain of over 400. Huntingdon-Curtin, 700 majority-a Democratic

Susquebanna County-Five towns give Curdin 446 majority. Republican majority in county last

York County-Yark Borough, Fester 106 majority

a Democratic gain of 406. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9-10 p. m. The impression is gaining ground that Curtin is

lected Governor. Allegheny County-Thirty-eight districts, including the entire cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and all the adjoining boroughs, give Cartin a majority of 1,086- a Republican gain on last year's vote for Auditor-General of 2,710. There are twenty-nine districts

yet to be heard from in the county. PHILADELPHIA, Tuestay, Oct. 9-11 p. m.

The following are reported majorities: Twenty Districts in Chester County indicate a majority for Curtin of 1,200; in Blair County, of 900; in Allegheny County, of 6;800; in Midlin County, of 227; in Lancaster County, of 4,500; and in Erie County, of

York County, it is reported, gives 1,300 majority for Foster, and Cambria County 600 majority.

The majority for Foster in this city will range from

,000 to 1 000. Lehman, Dong! s, is elected in the 1st Congressional

District; Kelly, Republican, in the IVth District; Verree, Republican, is probably elected in the Hild

Bucks County-Four Districts show a Democratic osz of H3.

Thempsenbero'-Curtin, 32 majority. Jacksonboro'-Curtin, 67 majority. Wyoming Co.-Wyoming, 82 maj. for Foster.

Luzeine Co.-Covington, 29 maj, for Cuttin. Abirgton Tewnship-Curtin, 127 majority. Col. Scranten, for Cargress, in Luzerae County, has

1,500 majority. He rans shead of his ticket. The following are reported Democratic losses: Allegheny County, [3,586; Millin County, 301; Lancaster County, 331; Eric County, 1,094; Chester County, in twenty districts, 578; Bucks County in ten

townships, 82. The following are reported Democratic gains: Cambria County, 325; Bluir County, 251; York

County, 1,030. The following are reported majorities:

Northampton County-Fester, 1,600 majority. Carhon County-Fester, 400 majority. Monroe County-Foster, 1,200 majority. Lehigh County-Foster, 500 majority.

PEH ADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10-1:30 a.m. The political clubs of all parties are parading the treets with lighted torches and bands of music, all

cheering lastily. The Republicans are cheering over the success of Curtin in the State; the Bell-Everett men over Faster's increased vote in the city; the Democrats over the success of their county ticket, and the Douglas men over the election of Lahman to Congress in the 1st

THE RETURN IN NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HOTELS LAST NIGHT.
The lending Broadway Hotels baving recently risen into political importance, we looked in last night to get a little public opicion upon the Pomsylvania election. Strangely enough the Chivalry had retired early, under the combined influence of bad headaches and cattering returns. A very few Rell-Everetters, hoping against hope, held out until the news from Allegheny arrived, when they incontinently fled, and at II o'clock the usually throughd bar-rooms and halls were as lonely as a Quuker meeting-house at mid-

Now and then a straggler dropped in from the theaters, realthily inquired the news which he had already divined from the unusual solitade, mourafully shook is head at the answer, and scientily stalked away. The blow was so studing that none of them ventured upon the gascorade so commonly indulged in.

Our establishment was crowded last night by an enthusinstic mass meeting of Republicans whose choer ing shouts shook the windows of Old Tammany, and

About midnight a lively detachment of Wide-Awakes (for the Union and victory) came down from headquarters, and gave as a volley of their theilling cheers, making the welkin ring again, and marching off in high

carried dismay to the denizens of that sleepy concern.

-Thiriy-two citizens of Pequonnee, N. J., who in 1856 supported Fillmore and Donelson, and who would have supported Bell and Everet;, if there had been no fasion, have published a declaration of their intention

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday and Friday last come to us filled with particulars of the damage caused by the late terrible storm in that vicinity. From The Picogune and Delta, we make some extracts. To:

Deita styrt. Every hor we learn of some new disester from the terrible what and rain store, although one city has been effect of from all real and tests a bac communication during the post thing-six hours, which communication during the post thing-six hours, which communication during the post thing-six hours. undoubledly, will increase the number of the

From information received of Superinter dent Wil-From information received of Superlaterdent Wil-ters of the Juckson road, who came from the come of disaster, we learn that eleven nulse of the track is fully washed away, and that the water was four to five feet freep over the track between he points Bayon Branch and Bayon Desert, or must the station points Branch and Enyou Desert, or marribe station points of Fretier and Manchae. During the time of the storm's prevalence, the water dashed with naprecedented fory

and force, beyond description.
It is reported to Mr. Williams by persons living there that two German families, numbering either five or that two German families, numbering either five of six were washed away on a badly-constructed raft, and there is no doubt of their loss by drowning. Except a families residing is the region of the track between the points of dieus er were washed away on every firming material of rafety they could obtain, and were it not for the tests more of a rope had by come, they would all have been list, no doubt. Two men in a skill least their aid, with a long rope, and salled around about the rufts and floating persons, and thus saved them, and brought some of them to the railroad contravel new divided about at Reynor Desert where

company's new division-house at Bayon Desert, where they now are.
It is now well confirmed that a German gardener living off the lower or lake side of the track, has lost his wife and two children. The children were found yests day. They lay in death, carwined in each oth-er's ignas, and near by them stood a faithful sentin-1—a

er signe. See beer by them sood a natural section 1—a helf breed Newfoundland dog—who, on the approach of pers as, howled pateonally, and revived his waning strength, and leared about for joy—one moment licking the hands and faces of the dead children, and then bounding toward the lookers ov. It was an affecting and incressive sight. The bereaved father has gon-about in a boat looking for his lost wife, and the last about in a boat looking for his lost wife, and the last heard of him he was unsuccessful in his endeavors. A family named Martin who lived also below the track opposite what is called the shell-bank, are also reported missing; and various statements prevail that

from seven to rise persons have met watery graves by his most disastrous and unprecedented flood. The cheerful gardens below the track, toward the lake, are now a wamps, and the homes ca them it along ruins; at least ten or lifteen of these frame houses have been washed away, Mr. Foncher's alone being visible. At the back part of the city, as air and reported, the storm has done quite revious damage, which is now appearing in all he droavial features. Houses that were kept in their people dicular by the water are now falling over as the water recodes, their bases being must tar d or loosened. We noticed several annul dwallings hately occupied by poor yet hones georgic that have become arising bitters, and every day some further evidence will be given of this a ate of things.

HORRIELE DOINGS IN FLORIDA.

READFUL MURDERS IN CALHOUN COUNTY-TID COUNTY DECLARED IN A STATE OF INSUR-RECTION, AND THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

The Marianna (Fla.) Pairiot of the 26 h lost, says: esterday a party in Calhonn, saying tremselves Reg-lators, went to the home of one Jessie Durden, and elearn, abot him, giving him a mortal wound. They en met and shot Willis him-grove from his horse, who oied instantly; also mortally wounting Larkin C. Musgrove. These are the facts, as far as we have been able to gather them; but it is believed that, lest night, another bable was fought between the Regulators and the Durdens.

The Apalachicula Times of Oct 31 says:

The Apolochicola Times of Oct 31 says:
From advices received by telegraph from Marianna yesterday, we were apprized that Geb. Wen. E. Anderson had ordered out the First Brigade Mistin, and they are one this at the scene of though. By the mail bout to day, we are placed in possession of further advices. The following order of the United States Judge of this District to the Caited States Musshal will explain:
H. K. Simmons, United States Deputy Marshal.

Carmers Co. Oct 2, 1880.

This County has been declared to be in a state of in-surrectionary war by the Hon. J. S. Fin'sy, Judge of the Western Judiciary Circuit of the State of Florida. It is believed that persons from other States are en-graced in the commission of open hostilities against the pood citizens of this State, and in violation of the laws of the End System. As Decade Western of the United States. As Dopaty Marshal, you are hereby required to be at my office, in Cathoun County, that you may without delay receive and execute such

process as it may become necessary for me to inde. McOtlEnn McINTOSH, U. S. Judge Notibern District of Florida.

CHESE IN NEW-YORK -- Paul Morphy and Louis Panken may be seen often at the Clab; and although one of them, at least, is very eager to encounter his rival, the prospects of a match are becoming quite du'ious. It is to be regretted. A series of epen and even games, duly carried out by such adepts as Paulsen and Morphy, would certainly prove highly interesting to amateurs generally would sift out one or two of the most important openings-the Evane's gambit, for lugtance, and revive the cause of Chers, which

of late has been rather drooping. When they first met at the tournament in 1857, Paulson displayed a power of analysis and skill which was so much the more surprising that he possessed scarcely any book knowledge, had never encountered a single first-class player, and was literally obliged to invent nearly all the moves and defenses which his more learned opponents had gathered from Chess treatises. Hence his slow play and close game. And yet he not only took the second prize, but made a older stand, perhaps, than any of the colebrities who played with Morphy in Europe. Since, Paulser has devoted much time to books, and may be said to be now both skillful and erndite; he plays boldly, rapidly and openly. It is reasonable to infer that it when left to his own resources, he proved himself such an able competitor, at present he would be no unworthy antagonist to Morphy. It was in the expectation of a match or encounter, that the following letter

was sent by Paulsen. Was sent by Faulten.

To Part Monray, eeg.—Bear Sir: In the hope of promoting the cause of Chees, peralt no to invite you to a friendly content over the beard on the following tenus:

A match, eres, consisting only of egen causes: or, to make it more definite, a match of six Leann's gambles, each payer to conduct three times the attack and three times the affective, and of tweive gambles on the kings side, attack and defense to be played alternatively by each payer throughout the match.

I am aware that you have decided playing with our most promisent Chees chayers except at the olds of the pays and note. Allow me, in reply, to express the opinion that the edds

one. Allow me, in reply, to express the opinion that the odds
the pawn and neweds a deals ful advantage judicial that the odds
the pawn and neweds a deals ful advantage judicial that the odds
discossarily results in a kind of mongrel game, mover advantage
of Chers, and warely proving many stage to the great
sport of characters
of your high and justly acquired reputation as a chees player
akes it a matter of moneyly on your part never to meet an adrelease in make of inequality on your part never to meet an adversary without imposing the condition of rectiving odds. I begin the suppose of advantage which, without marring the bossities of our nible game may still prove susceptable to you, viril aball receive as many games out of the match at, your opinion, would make the chances of winning the match periodity even, or yield your opposites the provention of the passes of the pas

and move.

In the sincere hope that you will accept the instation an favor me with a reply,

I remain, &c.,

LOUIS PAULSES.

This challenge Morphy declined to accept, anying that he had not come North to play chess, and would only encounter Paulsen at odds, and in an occasional game or two at the Club. There are other reasons. Morphy truly says that he does not make of chees : profession, but simply a pastime; and if, because he was so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to obtain great proficiency at the game, he must be made to notens rotens, at home and abroad, now and a all times, his is not worth a farthing to him. He once entered the lists to ascertain what stand he could make against first-rate players. He met them all-with one celebrated exception-came off victorious here and showhere; and now that his opinion is made up on the subject, he wishes to lauve chess where it belongs and to devote himself to the practice of his profession. To refuse to play on ever terms with any player is a privilege generally claimed by all successful champions who stand first and foremost in the world of chees.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.-The members of the Clearing-House Association met yesterday to take action upon the death of their late associate Caleb O. Halated. Thomas Tileaton presided, and culo giams upon the deceased were pronounced by the Prerident, John Earl Williams of the Metropolitan Bank, and others; after which the meeting adopted resolutions expressive of their respect and exteem for the deceased, and condoling with his family in their bereavement.

From Our Own Reporter. BALTIMORE Oct 8, 1860. When the course of the royal party was first laid out, the rouse included no spot forther south than Washington. Beyond an inspection of the progress and civilization of the Republic, their purpose did not avite them. So there was no thought of Richmonds, or Savanushe or Montgomerye, or Charlestone, any more than of Salt Laves, or Pi-Umh settlements. there came a wail. The voice of Virginia was heard n lamentation. Is this a sectional visit? Was the ery-and dees the Prince maren through one half of the land, giving foreign constenance to the Black Republican hordes of the North, and the East, and the West, and yet withholding a single approving glence from the broad and happy regions of the South? It most not be. Let him descend among us. He shall ese our Chivalry, in which we have great joy. He shall see our refinements and our amenities, and the real courteries and enlightenments of America shall wait sorthingly upon him. Are we not the Old Dominion Are we not always talking of our proud supremacy in

incleate our I and claims here and now The first half of the argument was sufficient to decide the compselors of the Prince. It was not pleasant to meet the imputation of having cast a slight upon a powerful tragment of the nation. Therefore, in Canada, just before entering the United States, it was atanged that a venture of a little distance might be undertaken. Richmond, and perhaps adjacent places, hould receive a visit. It was truly inconvenient, but Richmond was importunate and querolous. And so, as we now all know, after the Washington farewell the royal party took heart of grace, dove southward not to the botton, but to a telerable depth, disported for a brief term beneath the surface, then unreluctant

rose, and breathed again a healthier, freer atmosphere. Taus Richmond caught its Prince. And what of the promised elegant courteries and delicate considerations of the gentle-blooded Virgicians? Did there cluster about the noble visitor's path like fragrant bloscoming garlands? Did they hover about him in protecting and comfort giving flo'ds? Not perceptibly in the one case, nor oppressively in the other. Gentlemen of Richmond, did you shower gennine falicities over the guests you had demanded and obtained ! Did you launch all your liberal feelings at him, and flood him with your warm devotion? Did you show him your Chivalry? Have you get any Chival y to show to anybody, let alone Princes? Let us try to judge from what we know of your treatment of this gentle man from afar, who looked at least-he has never looked for more-for an expression of that hospitality which the stranger always feels his right to claim.

The travelers reached the capital of Virginia on Salurday evening, and sought at once the scolusion of their apartments, at the Ballard House. But the copulace ad other views. They had lain in wait for him at the rei'rord d-pot, and had enlivened his drive to the hotel with animated accompaniments of incoherent ho wlings vegue of purpose; and now they demanded his appear nace with peremptory and persevering iceclance. The Prince, however, remained invisible, spits of all clamorous appeals. The next day (Sunday) the siege was renewed with increased vigor. The necessary appearance of the Prince, as he emerged on his way to church, was accepted as an acknowledgment of the claims of the mob. At the entrance of the sacred edifice there was a tumult, and at the exit another, even more belsterous. There were no policemen, the Colvalry scending to scorn such a service. After leaving the church, the Prince briefly visited the Capitol, where, the rabble having followed him and foreid itself around him, the disorder was more disgraceful than at any time before. Gentlemen who accompanied him were josilid, and jammed, and hustled about with universal reckless dieregard of decency. Fifthy insults were flung upon the visitors. The meanest prejudices of the meanest seam of humaniy were cornely and violently ventilated. With every annoyance that vulpar imagination could invent, ste,ping only just short of undi-guized and physical brutal ty these townspeople of Richmond endeavored to distress their guests-the guests of their own solicitation. With these disheartering conditions, the visit to the Capitol was, of course, not long protracted. But the return to the hotel offered only a partial respite. Here essayed invasions of the Prince's apartments rudely intrasive spying eyes and stage-whispers. meant for bearing, no less rude, awa'ted him This was the way of the whole Richmond visit. This was the bearing of the chivalrous Old Dominion, where peaceful dignities and glowing illustrations of the refluing influences of the patriarchal were to be held alluringly before the rays gaze. Why, Mother of Presidents, how long since coor boasted courtriese taught you to leave a stranger who for many reasons should claim your thoughtfu feeling, to the grardianship of a ribald mob? I hope at least, that the just rebuke which came was fel Through other parts of Virginia the royal party bad designed to travel, but, of a sudden, there change of determination. No more of the Old Dominion. Ont of it, seen as possible. Can you imagine

So the Prince and his suite left Richmond early Monday moraing, ren back through Washington, and

toward evening arrived at Baltimore.

The Prince of Wales took a drive through the city this no ming with the Mayor. He left at noon for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. D. 1860. The Prince of Wales arrived at twenty minutes past four o'clock this affirment on time. He was received by the Mayor on the platform of the cars without any fermal ceremonics. No speeches were made whatever. The France was conducted to his carriage and driven to the Continental Hetel. A number of specializes gathered on the ridewalk of the hots!.

As the agreed train reased Wilmington, Del., and

As the special train passed Wilmington, Del., and other stations on the railroad, crowde were congre-gated at the depote, but the train passed on without stopping. The focomotive "George Washington," at-tropled to the train, was decorated with British and American flags. The Prince is enjoying himself as much as possible at his botel. The stores on Chestant description in the principal with the most, "Welstreet are illuminated to night, with the mosto, "Wel-tome to Victoria's Son," in gas lights. The streets are crowded with people in search of election returns and the Prince.

FIRES.

At II o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in A. Eichler's cabinet slop, No. 165 Ersex street, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building was almost defroyed. Mr. E's loss is estimated at about \$800. The flames extended to two tenement honces acjoining, one of which, No. 167, owned and occursed by Mr. Veder, was dumaged to lac amount of about \$2,000. Last et for \$1,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The other building was damsged to the amount of \$200. Tas families occupying both houses were thrown into a great state of consternation, but all escaped uninjured. Their furniture was much injured by water. The fire is said to have been caused by a spark from the stove falling among a pile of shavings.

FIRE IS WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.

At 2 o clock yesterday marging, the slarm of fire was caused by the bursing of the stable, No. 325 West Thirty-second street. Loss about \$2000. No insurrance. PIRE IN ESSEX STRUCT.

The alarm of fire in the Second District, at a late our last night, was occasioned by the burning of the large bleaching factory in Fifty first street, near the Ninth avenue. It was impossible to obtain any facts in regard to losses and insurances.

THE BURTON LIBRARY SALE .- About 150 persons were present at this sale yesterday, of whom prebably 20 were buyers. The bidding was not particularly brisk, nor were the prices large, as the lots offered, for the most part, possessed no special interest. About 200 lots were dispersed of, very many of the books being volumes of catalogues of famous public and private libraries. The Shakespearian collection will, at the | 0.15 present rate of progress, not be reached this week.

Ger. Amos H. PRESCOTT of Herkimer Co., President of the [Brooks] American State Councd has resolved that he cannot stand Fusion with the Breckinridge party, and must be counted out. Here is his avewal:

MCHAWK, October 6, 1860. J. N. Lase, eas.—My Dror Sor: Your letter to me came duly to hand. I was much pleased to hear from you; and in regard to the inquiries therein made upon political subjects. I have no hesitation in saying that my views are as follows: I have until the recent fusion, supported the Union Electrical theket made as Syranges, at the meeting of

Electoral ticket made at Syracuse, at the meeting of the D rights State Convention. I aid so for the reason that I sincerely desired the election of Bell and Everett, and distinctly understood that the ten Electors

Everett and distinctly understood that the ten blectore upon that ticket, known as Union men, would, if elected, east their votes for them.

I have not at any time believed that Donglas and Johnson have any good prospect of success. The most that can be done by them is to carry a sufficient number of Electoral votes in the Free States to prevent the election of the Republican candidates.

I could consistently support an Electoral ticket that would, if elected, scenre to the Union candidates ten votes from this State, because, by so doing, in the event of a failure to elect a President by the Electoral Codeges, the ten votes thus obtained, with what Bell all that makes life generous and noble? Shall we not Colleges, the ten votes thus obtained, with what Be and Everett may reasonably be expected to receive it and Everett may reactinary of expected selections with a southern States, would quite certainly give them more Electoral votes then can be obtained by Breckintings and I ame. By so doing we increased the strength of the Union candidates, and did not aid or help any of the cat didates or organizations that are antagonistic to our own, by giving them sufficient strength or the control of the con to endapper our success. There was nothing, there-fore, to be lest, but much might be gained by support-

fore, to be lest, but much might be gained by supporting that ticket.

But how are matters situated now? By the recent action of the Douglas State Convention we are now onlied upon to vote for different c...didates, holding silegiance to entirely different principles from those that were placed upon the ticket at Syracuse.

The Electoral ticket, as now constituted, has upon it seven candidates in favor of Breckforidge and Lane, ten in favor of Bell and Everett, and eighteen in favor of the Domeius and Johnson. I was strongly in favor of the Douglas and Johnson. I was strongly in favor of the Douglas and Johnson. I was strongly in layor of the election of the Electoral ticket, as originally constituted, and was pledged to its honorable support by the action of the Conventions in which I participated. But it was never contemplated that the ticket should be changed, by the substitution of candidates for Electors in favor of the election of the secsision candidates of the South. Should the ticket, as now framed, be suc-ceptal, the election of the ten Union candidates will be cersful, the election of the ten Union candidates will be a most neutralized by the success, upon the same ticket, of seven in favor of Breckirridge and Lane. Can any Elector support the fazion Electoral ticket, as now constituted, without being prepared to say that he prefers the election of Lane to that of the Republican candicates? And must be not be also prepared to sustain the principles of that organization? It will not do to say that this course is politic, for the purpose of defecting the Republicans, and that Lane cannot be elected. By the course proposed to be pursued, every man that votes the ticket, aids directly in this election of Lane. It is by no means certain that Lane will collaborate and the processity of the seven from this Sinte.

Suppose, after the Electors are chosen in the various Suppose, the Union, that it is apparent that there can be no election by the Electure chosen, and it should require but n small number of votes to be turned from Evecttip Lone to secure him a larger number of votes than Everett; it is not certain, in view of the state of things that would exist, but Everett would be cheated. The Administration have a reliable unjority in the Sec-ate of the United States, and will elect Lane, if he suc-ceeds in get ingrasofficient number of electoral votes, so

The money and influence of the present corrupt Administration, which would be continued if L me should be elected, would all be brought into requisition to sebe elected, would all be brought into requisition to secret is elected at any cost. And when we consider that they will have the entire South to appeal to, and also at the opponents of the Republicans that may, by chance, be elected in any of the Free States, I have me to the conclusion that, in case there is no election the Electron, Lane will be elected Vice-President by Senate, and thus become President. At all events, interests in my judgment, are too important to be sted to such departal, are too important to be

rusted to such doubtful responsibilities.

As a member of the Committee of Thirty-Two appointed at the Utica State Convention, I said to the Committee, when in sersion at Syraense, that I would not vote for an Elector in favor of Breckinging and I will not do it, for the reason that I detest and reject their principles. I believe that Judge Douglas, in all his public speeches, in which he denounces them as a perons Secresion party, utters the whole truth, and

hat his suggestions are wise and patrictic, and that it is a parameters duty to act in such a way as will secure unit certain defent. The organization represented by Breckinridge and I am is a powerful one. They will receive a strong support in all of the Southern States. They are supported as the candidates of the Administration; and, strange as it may seem, they have now secured the support of the Douglas organization in this State; and if successful, the chances of Douglas are not theraby in

ofses to believe are the worst and the most

I am, therefore, compelled to withdraw my support rom the Fusion Electoral ticket; and in doing so, I serret to disagree with former political associates and riends, who, I doubt not, intend to be patrictle in the

dicearge of their political daties.

I have come to the conclusion to cast my vets for the Espublican candidates, for the reason that I believe that the context in reality is between L'acoln and Lane, and that the interests of the whole Union will be best promoted by their election.

Trais, yours.

A. B. PRESCOTT.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From The N. O. Piccipune, Oct. 5. The brig Kineo, Capt. Morse, which arrived off the Pass on Tuesday morning, direct from Vera Craz but subrequently went ashore, as elecwhere reported, brings to us several days later news from Mexico. It of the most important character, and not only confirms hat we have before bad in regard to the final con-termation and confiscation of the Spanish back Muria

Concepcion, but presents an entirely new phase of the recent difficulty between the two Governments. It is to this effect, that immediately after the arcival out of the Spacish war-steamer Veinco, with official dispatches from Havans, as before stated, a note was used from the Spanish Commodore to the Constipassed from the Spanish Commodore to the Constitutional Government, demanding the immediate restitution of the cordemned vessel, and the payment of damages; otherwise the City of Vera Cruz would at once be bombarded. As compliance with this demand had already, in accordance with the decision of the courts, been formally declined, and the last note was conceived in the amost peremptory terms, its contents were at once communicated to Capt Jarvis of the U.S. sloop of-war Savannah, and Flag-Officer of the Home Squadron. Thereupon Capt, Jarvis ir mediacly passed a note to the Spanish Commodore, in which he not only cond-wined his course in the dicided terms it do crived, but finally concluded with declaring, as the words are quoted to us, "that he would consider as the words are quoted to us, "that he would consider the first shot fired upon Vera Cruz as a shot fired upon

the first shot fired upon vera Cruz as a saot area upon the American Squadron."

In consequence of this note all further action in the matter was suspended, and the whole Spanish squadron, with the exception of one versel, sailed back to Ha-vara. Without intending to indorse this statement, which cozzes to us only as a verbal report, we may remark as pertial corroboration of it, that the latest Havana mail reports the return home of three versels of war—the Bernousia Alcedo, and Velusco. The of war—the Berrugueia, Alcedo, and Velasco. The tenth, however, will soon reach us in an authorizative form, by the English assumer at Havana from Vera Cruz, the 1st inst., should the mails direct by the Potonasc, now some days overdue, not come to hand

By the mail from Northern Mexico, brought to us yesterday by the Adantic from Brazos Santiago, we also have the important intelligence of the seizure, by order of Gen. Depolisão, of san immense specie conducts, amounting to \$1,260,000 in all, from Zacatean and Grassjuato, bound to Tasspico. The evidences of this seands lean act are said to be undoubted. It comes to us in expise of letters from the conductors themselves to individuals largely interested in the safety of the money. The relative was made at Laguna Seca, on the 9th ult, and the whole ordered back to Lagos. The cally cause assigned for the seizure of the money that we have heard of is, that the exigencies of the campaign demanded it. It is supposed that it is to be used to support of the expedition against the capital, as before mentioned. A considerable portion of the money By the mail from Northern Mexico, brought to us ore mentioned. A considerable portion of the money cas derined for this city. To one of our principal cuers, we understand, was consigned the large sum of 100,000.

In this connection it is also stated to us, on equally rood authority, that Gen. Doblado has effected a loan at Guanajanto of 8600 000 in support of the same expedition. The secondary given was the configurated property of the church. How far the loan was voluntary or "forced is not stated. As to the progress of the

THE LATE TERRIBLE STORM AT THE TPD VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FRUITS OF FUSION-GEN. PRESCOTT the varging of the Libers' army bid already arrived at Tacitings, and other divisions were seen espected to take up their positions before the city.

ADDRESS

Of the National Democratic State Committee to the National Democrats of New York. Since we addressed the National Democrats of

New York, political events have throughed rapidly upon us. In many respects, the collideal horizon has changed. Our last address informed you of the fallure of all our endeavors, up to that time, to obtain an honorable cooperation of the opponents of Republicanies in this State-a failure distinctly chargeable to the bad faith and vindictiveness of the Douglas and Bell State Committee, of which Mr. Rickmond is Chairman. It was apparent that that organization preferred that Lincoln should by chosen by the vote of this State, rather than that the election of President should be made to devolve upon Congress. In view of the course pursued by its lead-Congress. In view of the course pursued by its leaders, and of the then apparently inevitable result in this State, we urged upon Breckinsidge men the unwavering support of our distinctive Electoral ticket to the very erd. To-day, fellow-Democrate, we have to announce to you new tidings. By their resignations, tendered to this Committee, from petriotic motives, and for remons hereafter stated, and accepted by us, our candidates for Presidential Electors have retired from the field in a body. We are left to advocate the support of the only Anti-Republican Electoral ticket now before the people of New-York, headed by Heman J. Redfilld as Elector at large.

As the an horized representatives of the Brecking and Lone Democracy of New-York, and maer full consultation with, and advice from the National Execu-

and Lane Democracy of New-York, and after full conultstion with, and advice from the National Execuive Committee of our party, of which the Hon. J. J.
Stevens is the Chairman, we determine to accept this
Electoral ticket, and we urge it npon your support. It
is not as a Fusion ticket—for it is not one. It is not as
a condition, formed with Douglas and Bell men, traupling principles under foot for the seke of spoils. It
does not bring about a union of the National Democracy with Free Soilers and Know-Nothings. Much less
does it involve the least abandenment of car own orgenization, or the slightest departure from the platform
laid down at the Maryland Institute Convention. We
do not a cept the Redfield Electoral ticket in any such fold down at the Maryland Institute Convention. We do not accept the Redfield Electoral ticket in any such shape, nor view its reception by our pury friends in any such light. We accept it ourselves, and recommend it to those who will recognize and respond to our action, simply because the support of that ticket, at this time, and under all the circumstances of this comparign, present the best means in our power of accomplishing the great result we all have at heart—the election of

Our crgavization has recognized the fact, from the beginning, that this Presidential stringgle lay between our candidates and those of the Republicans. Either they or we must succed. Mesers. Dougias and Bell were virtuelly in the field only as the alites of the Republicans, since their candidacy, hopeless for themselves, could but enure to Lincoln's benefit. In twoof of our anxiety for a union of all the opposition to Lincoln in this State, we may refer to the repeated propositions made by this State Committee to the recorsentatives of the alited Douglas and Bell party. Each of there was usualingly refused. Our organization offered ecoperation on condition of naming twelve of the Electoral candidates: this was defield. We then proposed eleven, with a like result, then ten; then nine,

which are thus insured.

At the same time there remains, and will remain, in the field our admirable and popular State ticket, of which there can be no withdrawal, no compromise or abandonment on the past of any true National Demo-crat Brady, Viele, Jaycox, and Allen are in no dein species stal, the chances of Douglas are not thereby in any way improved. And we are yet to learn how many more smiler combinations will be formed, all of them strengthening and increasing the chances of the election of Lane more than that of any othere andidate.

This is a remarkable small of things—a combination to ad the men and principles that seven eighths of the proper of the Free States, who are engaged in the States of Now-York intent in its organization, and prepared in fature conflict to cobretule with the Associate and Constitutional party throughout the Union. We must retain that position in line with the

insteins should receive our cultins and our state now-institions should receive our cultins are egib.

The Albany Regercy, fairbless to the best interests of the State, and principators in the jobs of corrent legis-lation, must bell roken down, and the election of Breck-furlings and Lane would break it down forever. The Central Railread assumes, fellow-Democrats, to distate your Legislature and your State officers; it names the

central Kantasa assemes, sellow-temporate, to straight vonr Legislature and your State officers; it makes the Dougles candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, &c., and demands your votes. On the other side, we present to you a State ticket never surpassed in the ability land teleuit it embodies; natinctured by influences and interests adverse to the State; and composed of long-tried and always faithful friends of the canals. We call upon you to exert every nerve, and poll every vote for James T. Brady and his embourt associates. It is easy to perceive that we alone represent in this State the Kational Democrate principles and cause. After this present campaign, the National Democracy, sustaining the platform of the Convention of the Maryland Institute, will alone be left in the field in opposition to Abolition Republicans. The builted and defended champion of Squatter Sovereignty, standing alone in the United States Senate, repudiated by both parties, and without a solitary vote to back his own, will be an object rather of pity than apprehension—a menument of unregulated ambilion, to testify the fate of dem-sogues. He will have degraded the white tobe of the candidacy, with no resolt but a stern populated by

the extinguishment of Bir. Rouges man coare the solution of hir band of followers.

If they prefer to remain with the Democracy, it must be to no the platform of our great National Constitutional Union preserving party; else they must be take the needves to the modey camp of Black and Brown Republicanian. The days of the corrupt and degraded Albany Regency are numbered. Their conducts Charleston and at Baltimore, where they held in their unworthy bands the fate of our publishes party where they made a mart and a batter of the vots of our party where they made a mart and a batter of the vots of our

the Administration of Brecking and Lane! With the carnest and hearty occupantion of our friends, success is certain! Victory is within our grass! An unexampled triumph in the whole Union is mearer than the most crugalize had dreamed! In this you will winfor yourselves the credit of turning the ride of battle in its ull career, and will have done to your party and to your whole country, a service which will entitle the New-York Brackinglige Democrats to all the considera-

- In Saratoga County, the Republicans have non-

presents the best means to our power of necesspans, the great result we all have at heart—the election of John C. Breckinnidge and Joseph Lane. Simply and solely because, in our jurgment, derived from a careful envey of the whole field, and a review of recent courrences, the success of that ticket in this State would result in throwing the choice of President into Congress.

Our organization has recognized the fact, from the hearing, that this Presidential structle lay between

pound eleven, wish a like result, then ten; then nine, and finally seven. The Richmond State Committee reand finally seven. The Richmond State Committee returned the same answer to each of these propositions.
The public mind is convinced that that Committee did not desire the defeat of Lincoln at the price of the election of Breekingdae or Lane. That conviction cannot be removed by the tardy and reflectant acceptance by them of a few Breekingdae Democrats "to fill vacancies." The Douglas and Bell State organization has in fact made no concession for the sake of a union. It remains for na to make concessions, since the benefit to be derived from them is to be solely ours and any tend to preserve, not only the principles we advocate, but the Union of the States itself. In nocepting the Reaffield ticket, therefore, we do not inquire farther than to accrisin whether, if it succeeds it will constitute of New York to as to throw the election into Congress. In respect to this, we are entirely satisfied the vote of New-York to as to throw the election into Congress. In respect to this, we are entirely satisfied that it will. Failing, then, to obtain any concession i.om the Dougles and Beil men, we consider it good policy to adopt their complete Electroni ticket for our own purposes. We turn their batterles against them selves. We occupy their own ground. We make them our allies in spite of themselves. We compel them to be involuntary conductors in the election of our Presidential candidates, roless they resort to the treacherons alternative of defeating their own Electors. The slight and temporary morthington involved in our votsight and temporary mortification involved in our vot-ng for some of our ancient and implacable foes, must be forgotten in contemplating the national advantages

Democrats of our sister States, which is our noques-tieved and copeeded right. To this end our State nom-

of dem-gegues. He will have degraded the white tabe of the candidacy, with no result but a stern pepular rebuke. His example will teach a lesson in the decencies of politics not soon to be forpotten. Henceforth, aspirants for the first and noblest office in the world will refrain from taking the stump to trumpet forth their own nonoconous praises and be spatter their opporate with epitheis. They will strink from playing the political mountebank throughout the Ucion, and await in caloniess and in retirement, the popular verdict which must decide upon their merits. With the extinguishment of Mr. Douglas must come the dissolution of his band of followers.

where they made a mart and a barter of the vots of our Empire State—where they incurred the disgust and contempt of all, even of those with whem they plotted and traded is not likely to be forgotten by the Democracy of other States, is this present generation. Nor dose the regule of their new allies, the Know-Nothing lenders, elevate the character of the alliance. Become the satellites and followers of the Central Railroad Albany Regency, they have exchanged thair dignity and independence for a very small share of party spolls, payable in an extremely ind finite fature.

Fellow Democrats, we invite you to instant and cament action! Support the Redfield Electural ticket; support Brady, Viele, Jayoox, and Allen; support Democratic Congressional candidates who will sustain the Administration of Breckinnings and Lans! With

men could ask, in return for a rion that honorable men could a nighty sacrifice made by them.

By order of the State Committee, JOHN A. GREEN, PR., Charms Marune McManes, Secretary.

insted for Assembly, 1st District, Joel Seymour. School Commissioner, let District, Ocorge Bell.